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## Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

## Listing of Claims:

- 1. (Currently Amended) A device for tissue repair or replacement, comprising first and second components having different relative rates of *in vivo* degradation, the first component having a higher rate of *in vivo* degradation than the second component, and the first and second components being arranged relative to each other so that, after implantation of the device, the first component degrades *in vivo* leaving a scaffold formed of the second component, the scaffold having pores into which tissue can infiltrate, wherein the device, when initially implanted, does not have sufficient porosity to support tissue ingrowth.
- 2. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 1 wherein the first and second components comprise polymers.
- 3. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein one of the first and second components comprises a ceramic.
  - 4. (Original) The device of claim 3 wherein the other component comprises a polymer.
- 5. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 3 wherein the other component comprises a ceramic.
- 6. (Original) The device of claim 4 wherein the first component comprises polymer and the second component comprises ceramic.

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7. (Original) The device of claim 4 wherein the first component comprises ceramic and the second component comprises polymer.

- 8. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein the device is substantially non-porous prior to implantation into a patient.
- 9. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein there is at least an 8 week difference between the degradation rates of the components.
- 10. (Original) The device of claim 9 wherein the degradation rates differ by about 12 months to 2 years.
- 11. (Original) The device of claim 1 wherein at least one of the components includes a therapeutic additive.
- 12. (Withdrawn) A device for tissue repair or replacement, comprising a blend of two immiscible polymers having different rates of *in vivo* degradation, the blend having a substantially co-continuous macroscopic phase-separated structure.
- 13. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 12 wherein the size scale for the phase-separated structure is from about 50 to 3500 microns.
- 14. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 13 wherein the size scale is from about 50-1000 microns.
- 15. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 12 wherein the polymers are selected from the group consisting of polyesters; polyphosphazenes; polyacetals; polyalkanoates; polyurethanes;

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poly(lactic acid) (PLA); poly(L-lactic acid) (PLLA); polycaprolactone (PCL); polyorthoesters; polycarbonates; polyglycolides; polyanhydrides; poly-DL-lactide-co-glycolide (PDLGA) and poly(lactic-glycolic)acid (PLGA).

- 16. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 12 wherein there is at least an 8 week difference between the degradation rates of the polymers.
- 17. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 16 wherein the degradation rates differ by about 12 months to 2 years.
- 18. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 12 wherein the device is substantially non-porous prior to implantation into a patient.
- 19. (Withdrawn) A device for tissue repair or replacement, comprising a blend of two immiscible polymers having different rates of *in vivo* degradation, the device being substantially non-porous prior to implantation in a patient.
- 20. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 2, 12 or 19 wherein the polymers are bioresorbable.
- 21. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 2, 12 or 19 wherein at least one of the polymers includes a therapeutic additive.
- 22. (Original) A tissue fixation device comprising a porous ceramic structure and a polymer disposed in pores of the ceramic structure, the device being substantially non-porous prior to implantation in a patient.

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23. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the polymer has a higher rate of *in vivo* degradation than the ceramic structure.

- 24. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the polymer includes a therapeutic additive.
- 25. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the polymer is selected from the group consisting of Poly(α-hydroxy acids), polyhydroxyalkonates, polycarbonates, polyacetals, polyorthoesters, polyamino acids, polyphosphoesters, polyesteramides, polyfumerates, polyanhydrides, polycyanoacrylates, polyoxomers, polysaccharides, collagen, and polyurethanes.
- 26. (Original) The device of claim 25 wherein the polymer comprises a poly(hydroxy acid) selected from the group consisting of polylactides, polyglycolides, polycaprolacatones, and polydioxanones.
- 27. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the polymer comprises Polyglyconate B and the ceramic comprises tricalcium phosphate (TCP).
- 28. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the polymer comprises poly(lactic acid) and the ceramic comprises hydroxyapatite (HA).
- 29. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the polymer is formed by reacting *in situ* a reactive monomer or oligomer.
- 30. (Original) The device of claim 29 wherein the reactive monomer is selected from the group consisting of cyclic esters, cyclic carbonates, divinyl ethers-diols, and disocyanate-diamine.

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31. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the ceramic structure has a pore size of about 20 to 2000 microns.

- 32. (Original) The device of claim 22 wherein the ceramic structure has a porosity of about 10 to 90%.
  - 33. (Withdrawn) A device for tissue repair or replacement, comprising:
  - a porous ceramic structure comprising a first ceramic; and
- a second ceramic disposed in pores of the ceramic structure, the device being substantially non-porous prior to implantation in a patient.
- 34. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 33 wherein the two ceramics have different relative rates of *in vivo* degradation.
- 35. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 33 wherein the ceramic structure has a pore size of about 20 to 2000 microns.
- 36. (Withdrawn) The device of claim 33 wherein the ceramic structure has a porosity of about 10 to 90%.
- 37. (Currently Amended) A method of tissue repair or replacement, comprising implanting in a patient a device including first and second components having different relative rates of *in vivo* degradation, the first component having a higher rate of *in vivo* degradation than the second component, and the first and second components being arranged relative to each other so that, after implantation of the device, the first component degrades *in vivo* leaving a scaffold formed of the second component, the scaffold having pores into which tissue can infiltrate, wherein the device, when initially implanted, does not have sufficient porosity to support tissue ingrowth.

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38. (Currently amended) A method of making a device for tissue repair or replacement, comprising forming a porous scaffold of a first component, and infiltrating the porous scaffold with a second component;

wherein the scaffold is infiltrated with a sufficient amount of the second component to render the device substantially non-porous.

## 39. (Cancelled)

- 40. (Original) The method of claim 38 wherein the infiltrating step comprises providing the second component in the form of a liquid.
- 41. (Original) The method of claim 38 wherein one of the components comprises a polymer and the other comprises a ceramic.
  - 42. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 38 wherein both components comprise polymers.
  - 43. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 38 wherein both components comprise ceramics.
- 44. (Original) The method of claim 38 wherein the infiltrating step comprises injection molding.
- 45. (Withdrawn) A method of making a device for tissue repair or replacement, comprising providing a blend of two immiscible polymers having different rates of in vivo degradation, and performing a phase separation of the polymers to produce a two-phase solid structure.

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46. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 45 further comprising selecting the polymers to provide a co-continuous macroscopic phase-separated structure.

- 47. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 45 wherein the performing step comprises subjecting the blend to melt induced phase expansion treatment.
  - 48. (Cancelled)